

Western Carolinian.

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SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C. TUESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1829.

[VOL. X. NO. 478.]

CIRCULAR.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Patent Office, June 29, 1829.
ALL persons having business with the Patent Office, are requested to direct their communications directly to the Superintendent of that office, instead of the Secretary of State, the latter mode being attended with considerable inconvenience, and sometimes risk. All such communications are free of postage, and will receive immediate attention.
478 JOHN D. CRAIG, Superintendent.

BARTER.

WHISKEY, Wax,
Tallow, Hides,
Shoe thread, Fat Cattle,
Corn, Oats,
Live Rattle Snakes, or Cash,
Will be taken in exchange for
Sugar, Coffee,
Shot, Powder,
Lead, Iron,
Molasses, Nails,
Soap, Paper,
Tobacco, Indigo, or cash.
Liberty Hill, S. C.
June 1st, 1829. J. GARLICK.
3m183

DANIEL H. CRESS,

HAS just received, and opened at his Store
of
Spring and Summer GOODS;
Also, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Plated Ware,
Hats, and Hatters' Trimmings, Crock-
ery, a good assortment of Belting
Cloths, Shoes, Bonnets,
and every article usually
asked for in stores.
His stock of goods has been purchased entire-
ly for cash; and he is determined to sell them
as low as can be had in the place, for cash, or to
punctual customers on a short credit. The pub-
lic are respectfully invited to call, examine, and
judge for themselves.
Salisbury, June 24, 1829. 70

20,000 Acres of LAND

FOR SALE.
LYING in the county of Surry,
and, as is believed from recent
discoveries, within the Gold Region
of North-Carolina. This tract was
granted by the State, in the year 1795; consists
of one continuous survey, adjoining the county
line of Wilkes, and extending from the Blue
Ridge to within three miles of the Main Yadkin
River. It is intersected for fifteen or twenty
miles by Mitchell's river, affording an abundant
supply of water-power at all seasons, and many
sites convenient for the application of this power
to the purposes of Machinery. Gold has been
found in the neighborhood of this land, but its
mineral treasures are in a great measure
unexplored. Persons desirous to purchase, are
referred to the Editor for more particular infor-
mation, with whom the plat of this land is de-
posited.
Salisbury, June 12th, 1829. 71

Lands in Lincoln County,

FOR SALE.—According to the
last will and testament of Abra-
ham Ishard, dec'd, the undersig-
ned, Executors to said will and testa-
ment, on Thursday the 27th day
of August next, on the premises, will expose to
public sale, several adjoining tracts of LAND,
containing nearly 400 acres.
These lands are lying on the waters of Killian's
creek, a mile and a half S. E. of Gen. Graham's
farm, adjoining lands of Graham, Moody,
Lowe, and Dinkin, and are of equal in quality to
any lands in the neighborhood.
Formerly there were in operation on the pre-
mises, a Saw and Grist Mill, and Cotton Ma-
chine; but at present only the grist-mill is in
operation.
The seat is an excellent one for any kind of
machinery, having a considerable fall and good
water power.
On the premises is a good Apple Orchard;
and also a considerable quantity of meadow
land.
Conditions:—One and two years credit; ap-
proved security will be required, and title to
pass at the payment of the purchase money.
ABRAHAM FORNEY,
Price adv. \$2.62½ Surviving Executors.
Lincoln co. July 16th, 1829. 681

Valuable Real Estate.

THE subscriber offers for sale
that valuable Plantation, with-
in four miles of Salisbury, on both
sides of the Beatties Ford road,
recently owned and occupied by Mr. George
Locke; on which there is a large, new and
comfortable dwelling-house, with all the neces-
sary out-houses. There is only about 50 acres
of this land under cultivation; two-thirds of the
tract is as good upland as any in the neighbor-
hood, with a good portion of best kind of swamp
land, for either grass or grain;—it is in the
midst of a hospitable and social neighborhood.
For terms, &c. apply to the subscriber, in the
neighborhood. JOHN LOCKE, Sen'r.
May 23d, 1829. 68

WAGONERS,

Driving to Fayetteville,
WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at
the Wagon Yard, where every con-
venience is provided for Man and Horse, to make
them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25
cents a day and night, for the privilege of the
Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and
shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocery
and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confection-
ary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers,
in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfort-
able style.—Fayetteville, 1st April, 1828, 09

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

The following is extracted from the con-
clusion of the Memoirs of Jefferson:

January 6, 1821.—At the age of 77, I
began to make some memoranda, and
state some recollection of dates and facts
concerning myself, for my own more
ready reference, and for the information
of my family.

The tradition of my father's family was,
that their ancestors came to this country
from Wales, and from near the mountain
of Snowden the highest in Great Britain.
I noted once a case from Wales, in the
law reports, where a person of our name
was plaintiff or defendant: and one of the
same name was Secretary to the Virginia
Company. These are the only instances
in which I have met with the name in
that country. I have found it in our early
records; but the first particular infor-
mation I have of any ancestor, was of my
grandfather, who lived at the place in
Cheshire called Osborne's, and owned the
lands afterwards the glebe of the parish.
He had three sons: Thomas, who
died young, Field, who settled on the wa-
ters of the Roanoke, and left several de-
scendants, and Peter, my father, who set-
tled on the lands I still own, called Shade-
well, adjoining my present residence.
He was born Feb. 29, 1707-8, and inter-
married 1739, with Jane Randolph, of the
age of 19, daughter of Isham Randolph,
one of the seven sons of that name and
family, settled at Dungeness in Georgia,
in England and Scotland, to which let
every one ascribe the faith and merit he
chooses.

My father's education had been quite
neglected; but being of a strong mind,
sound judgment, and eager after infor-
mation, he read much and improved him-
self, inasmuch that he was chosen with
Joshua Fry, Professor of Mathematics in
William and Mary college, to continue the
boundary line between Virginia and North
Carolina, which had been begun by Col-
onel Byrd; and was afterward employed
with the same Mr. Fry to make the first
map of Virginia which had ever been
made, that of Captain Smith being mere-
ly a conjectural sketch. They possessed
excellent materials for so much of the
country as is below the Blue Ridge; lit-
tle being then known beyond that Ridge.
He was the third or fourth settler, about
the year 1737, of the part of the country
in which I live. He died August 18th,
1757, leaving my mother a widow, who
lived till 1776, with six daughters and
two sons, myself the elder. To my
younger he left his estate of James river,
called Snowden, after the supposed birth
place of the family; to myself the lands
on which I was born and live. He placed
me at the English school at 5 years of
age, and the Latin at 9, where I contin-
ued until his death. My teacher Mr.
Douglas a clergyman from Scotland, with
the rudiments of the Latin and Greek
languages, taught me the French; and on
the death of my father, I went to the Rev.
Maury, a correct classical scholar, with
whom I continued two years; and then,
to wit, in the spring of 1760, went to
William and Mary college, where I con-
tinued two years. It was my great good
fortune, and what probably fixed the des-
tinies of my life, that Dr. William Small
of Scotland, was then professor of mathe-
matics, a man profound in most of the
useful branches of science, with a happy
talent of communication, correct and
gentlemanly manners, and an enlarged
liberal mind. He, most happily for
me, became soon attached to me, and
made me his daily companion when not
engaged in school; and from his conver-
sation I got my first views of the expan-
sion of science, and of the system of
things in which I am placed. Fortunate-
ly the philosophical chair became vacant
soon after my arrival at college, and he
was appointed to fill it *per interim*; and
he was the first who ever gave, in that
college, regular lectures in ethics, rhet-
oric, and belles lettres. He returned to
Europe in 1762, having previously filled
up the measure of his goodness to me,
by procuring for me, from his most in-
imate old friend George Wythe, a re-
ception as a student of law under his di-
rection, and introduced me to the ac-
quaintance and familiar table of Governor
Fauquier, the ablest man who had ever
filled that office. With him, and at his
table, Dr. Small and Mr. Wythe, amici
omnium horarum, and myself, formed a
partie quarree, and to the habitual con-
versations on these occasions I owed
much instruction. Mr. Wythe continued
to be my faithful and beloved Mentor in
youth, and my most affectionate friend
through life. In 1767, he led me to the
practice of the law at the bar of the gen-
eral court, at which I continued until the
revolution shut up the courts of justice.

Sparkling eyes will be very apt to
shine when open.

DDWITT CLINTON.

Professor Renwick, in his discourse be-
fore the alumni of Columbia College,
gives an abstract of the principal events,
and the public history of Ddwitt Clinton,
written in a plain, forcible style, without
any show of ostentation or pother of lan-
guage.

The anniversaries of the alumni of Col-
legiate Institutions, are always melanco-
lic, and at the same time pleasant meet-
ings, and no other opportunity seems so
appropriate for the expression of grief for
the loss of those who began life, and first
exhibited symptoms of greatness or of
goodness, in that place and with that
company. "Like the beautiful and deli-
cate insect," says Professor Renwick,
"which for a single day in each year
whitens our trees with its pinions, and at
eve strews the ground with the snowy
relics of its short lived happiness, our as-
sociation has but an ephemeral existence;
on but one day can it act or move, as-
sume the liveliness of sorrow, or wear the
badges of joy. This short and fleeting
life is for the present year devoted to the
remembrance of Clinton."

N. Y. Herald.

The following is an extract:
"The most remarkable and prominent
feature in the character of our late distin-
guished associate, and which in truth
separates him from nearly the whole
tribe of professional politicians, is, this, in
determining his plans, always looks to
the great public ends of his measures;
canvassed their merits upon a broad view
of their relations to the general prosper-
ity, and left out of sight their immediate
bearing upon mere party questions. We
hence find him pursuing in all cases a
steady and unvarying course to his pur-
pose; and while the waves of party eb-
bed and flowed, alternately bearing him
forward with accelerated impulse, or re-
tarding him with impetuous resistance
straining with equal energy to the accom-
plishment of his great and patriotic designs.
A politician from his childhood, and
engaged in some of the most desperate
struggles for power that have ever been
witnessed in our country, it would be ar-
rogating to him a character more than
human, to say, that he never was com-
pelled to move with unworthy associates,
never bore the badge of a mistaken poli-
cy, or that his ardent and ambitious tem-
perament was never hurried into acts,
that his own cooler judgment would
have disapproved. But this much can be
asserted without dispute, that whenever
measures were coolly planned by himself
they looked to no ephemeral or party ob-
ject, and were steadily pursued, to the
loss frequently of his popularity for the
moment, and the temporary destruction
of his political influence. The same party
which in 1812 rejected him from their
ranks, joined in 1816, in his almost unan-
imous election as governor; again aban-
doned and loaded him with contumely in
1818, and finally at the close of his life,
clustered around him as their leader and
most distinguished ornament."

In all these changes of popular feeling
there was no change in the policy or
practice of Clinton; the fickle multitude
which at one time lauded him as a god,
and at another covered him with obloquy
had leaders who directed, and partisans
who trimmed to the breeze of varying
opinion; but Clinton had a soul too lofty
a spirit too independent to barter prin-
ciple for popularity. Had he been inclined
to suit his measures to the popular senti-
ment, to abandon his own schemes upon
the first breath of discontent, he might
have lived the idol of a party, spared him-
self many a shock from the estrange-
ment of those he fancied friends, and even
bequeathed wealth to his family. But
the more noble inheritance of character,
of the reputation of the first citizen of
the first state in the union, and made so prin-
cipally by his own exertions,—would
have merged in the paltry title of a suc-
cessful demagogue, who had attained his
ends by pandering to the vitiated taste of
the mob."

WELLINGTON and PEEL.

The world has rung so much lately
with the doings of the Duke of Wellin-
gton and the principal man of his cabinet,
Mr. Peel, that the following description
of their personal appearance and manners
will not be unacceptable, we dare say, to
our readers. It is taken from the Edin-
burgh Literary Journal.

There is no resemblance of the hero of
Waterloo extant upon paper, which pre-
sents so accurate a portraiture of the man
as is given in the caricatures. Of Mr.
Peel, all the prints and portraits, serious
or comic, with which the public have
been favored, are as little like as may be
to the original. The engraving from the
picture of Sir Thomas Lawrence is a
flattering deception. By the way, the
great men of the day have few or none of

the supposed outward and visible signs of
aristocracy. John, Earl of Eldon, though
almost, if not altogether, an octogenarian
is more dignified in his habiliments than
the majority of his mates in the house of
Peers. He is, out and out, a fine old
Englishman. God has written 'honesty,'
upon his venerable old brow. The Duke
of Wellington, in his usual dress, with a
certain pedestrian convenience, which I
cannot account in a veteran cam-
paigner. Paul Pry himself, the Cockney
ditty, was never a greater slave to an
umbrella. Meet his Grace where you
will, in Downing street—or at Westmin-
ster, in Hyde Park, or at Windsor, riding
or walking, in carriage or cabriolet, the
shadow is not more faithful to the sub-
stance, than his umbrella to the first Lord
Commissioner of His Majesty's Treasury.
I am morally certain that some great
state mystery is shrouded in its folds, and
I shall dive into every club and coffee
house in London, until I arrive at its so-
lution. Peel's personal phenomena are
strongly characteristic, and the fugitive
expression of his features will always
make him a suitable subject for a painter.
His appearance does not outstrip the date
of his years in the parish Register. He
is above the middle height, something
stoop shouldered, and of proportions in-
differently balanced. His hair is of an
earthly red, his dress careless and squirrel
like with an air of idiosyncrasy about his
depressed fashion, a la puritan. The
Secretary's voice is even and harmonious
and his general manner would be deci-
dedly prepossessing, were it not that the
oil of humility glistens over much upon
the surface. The Duke of Wellington,
who rushes to his subject like a High-
lander to the charge, leaves without any
effort to do so, a far stronger impression
of his modesty. There is a wide differ-
ence between the style of the two speak-
ers. Mr. Peel brings forward his senti-
ments neatly folded in silk paper, while
the Duke declares himself in the pop-pop
mode of a corps of skirmishing sharp
shooters on the day of battle.

FROM THE U. S. TELEGRAPH.

THE EXILE.

The hero of our tale, when but a youth
only 13 years of age, embarked as a mid-
shipman in the service of his country.
We will not attempt to trace this ardent
and youthful spirit, but suffice it to say
he was in a very short time distinguished
amongst his youthful companions, as pos-
sessing a daring spirit, a noble and dis-
cerning mind, and marked by his superi-
or officers, as one who would do honor to
himself and country. Those predictions
have been more than realized.

His rapid rise to deeds of chivalry was
like that of the comet moving through its
proper orbit. This country engaged in
war with Great Britain. His daring deeds,
like those of Paul Jones, carried terror
with his name. We now see him (after
capturing 50 or more of the enemy's
vessels) attacked under every disadvan-
tage, by twice his own force at Valparaiso,
and, as Mr. Madison in a communication
to Congress, in allusion to that hardfought
action, says, "humanity tore down the
colors which valor had nailed to the
mast." On his return he was greeted
wherever he went with acclamations and
cheers of his grateful countrymen, in ac-
knowledgegment for the many and impor-
tant services rendered his country. At
length, peace having been restored, his
services, in a civil capacity, were as ben-
eficial to his country, as had been his dar-
ing deeds in time of war, for the preser-
vation of her honor. Whilst thus em-
ployed, our commerce was in a manner,
destroyed in the West Indies by the pi-
rates, (the Ishmaels of the human race.)
His services were promptly offered and
accepted by the Government, as no offi-
cer was better qualified to discharge the
duty, and chastise those freebooters. Af-
ter undergoing very hard duty, and sacri-
ficing the lives of many valuable officers
and seamen in that service, he returns, a
mere shadow of a man to his home, hav-
ing been attacked by the yellow fever.
Before he had yet recovered his health
and strength, the hydra had again shown
its heads, when he had orders to resume
his command upon the same station; and
in four days thereafter he bid adieu to
Cape Henry; in a short time he arrives
at Key West, where he finds most of the
vessels dismantled, his officers and men,
many of them sick with the yellow fever,
their spirits depressed and worn down
in the service. It was announced that
the brave commander had returned,
which imparted new life and vigor to
their drooping spirits—and, in 24 hours
thereafter, those dismantled vessels were
in a state of preparation for immediate
service. Experience having taught that
gallant officer, piracy was not to be put
down by the capture of a few empty
boats, the pirates themselves jumping

over board and making as safe retreat
to their hiding places, he determines to
pursue them on land, which he did into
the town of Foxardo, and this act (as it
was well established since) did more for
the suppression of piracy than treble the
number of vessels then employed, possi-
bly could have effected; and for this act
(and the last act performed in the service
of the then President, through Mr.
Secretary of the Navy, to return, when he
was arraigned before the court of inquiry;
the will of the late President having been
fully carried into effect by his successor
and executor; and their will was, to take
from him his sword, and suspend and
disgrace him as an officer.

He is now an exile; and it is needless
now to inform the reader, that this exile
is the Gallant Porter. Now let me ask
why has this valuable officer been driven
from his home, his family and his country
in order to seek a temporary employment
among strangers, not capable to appre-
ciate his worth, and not having the ability,
if the disposition, to reward his services?
To this there hangs a tale. That gallant
officer prior to his leaving his home and
his country, told the writer that he had
nothing to expect, for four or perhaps
eight years to come, but to meet the
frowns of the President, and be subject to
the tyranny of his pliant Secretary, who
had recalled him so harshly.

They have displaced him, and otherwise.
Have selected a Chief Magistrate of their
own choosing, who sympathizes with
those that have felt the effects of envy
and malice, and well knows how to ap-
preciate the merits of that injured and
excellent officer, whom we may now look
for daily to return to his home, his family
and friends, when he may expect to have
his grievances redressed; which would be
responded to by the American people.

PAPER CARPET.

A beautiful paper carpet has been manufac-
tured at the Paper Mill and Wall Paper Estab-
lishment of Messrs. Holdship & Son, of the city
of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. It is described in the
following article from the Pittsburgh Statesman:

BRUSSELS CARPETS.

We have seen a beautiful Carpet
manufactured from Rags at Holdship's
Paper Mill. It is in imitation of the
Brussels carpet, and so perfect is the
imitation, that at a little distance the
best judges of the article would be de-
ceived. It is entirely of paper, and
was manufactured in the ordinary
manner. The colors, which are of
great variety, and beauty, are then
stamped upon the paper; and the pro-
cess of staining and uniting it is the
same as that of making wall paper.
It is then so highly varnished as to
resist the effects of water, and is thus
rendered more beautiful and durable,
than the imported article. The car-
pet was made for his private use, and
we believe, it is not contemplated by
Mr. H. to make them an article of
general trade. As a proof of what can
be done by the "Home Policy," and
as a specimen of native skill and in-
genuity, and considering it a suc-
cessful effort of "domestic industry," it is
worthy of notice and commendation.

Elements of Physiognomy.—He
who has a low forehead, and full of
wrinkles, will look like a monkey. He
who has a high forehead, will have his
eyes under it, and will live all the days
of his life, and that is infallible.

A great mouth from ear to ear sig-
nifies much foam and no bridle; but
these are not hard mouthed, but all
mouth.

A little mouth drawn up like a purse
denotes darkness within, and looks
more like a loop-hole than a window.

A watery mouth that sputters when
it speaks, and overflows when it
laughs, will have need of a bib.

He that is bald will have no hair;
and if he happen to have any, it will
not be on the bald place.

Women who have curious eye-
brows, will in all likelihood, have eye-
lashes under them, and will be beloved
if any body takes a liking to them.

Whenever you see a man who has
but one eye, you may safely conclude
that he has lost the other.

They that have but small feet will
need but little shoes, and will have a
light pair of heels.

Bad men are never completely hap-
py, although possessed of every thing
that this world can bestow; and good
men are never completely miserable,
although deprived of every thing that
the world can take away.

No. II.

The ways in which intemperate habits are formed.

1. Parents, not unfrequently, are the cause of their children becoming drunkards. Children, at a very early age, even in infancy, are treated from the enchanting bowl, by those, too, who are in the course of nature placed over them as the guardians of their best interests. It is not supposed that such parents are without feeling and anxiety for the welfare of their children; but through an unwise desire to gratify their taste, they minister to them that which sends their souls to perdition. In this very way habits of intemperance are formed in children, which grow with their age, and extinguish the lamp of life before it rises to its meridian. Spirituous liquors are frequently prepared with sugar and other palatable ingredients, that children may love them the more. Let every parent remember, that the child whose taste he is gratifying, may and probably will, one day bring down his grey hairs with sorrow to the grave. In such a case, who will the parent have to blame? Are there not many, whose old age is deprived of peace and filled with bitterness, through this unwise conduct towards their children?

Also, parents, by permitting their children to frequent those places where they may have access, surrounded by the strong temptation of company, to the flowing bowl, may find cause to repent, when repentance will avail nothing. I urge this point, not invidiously, but to awaken reflection; and I hope all whom it concerns will hear before it is too late. But while parents are in the habitual use of drinking themselves, it will be very difficult to abstain from it.

The habitual use of ardent spirits very frequently leads to the intemperate use of them. Many facts testify to this truth; and facts are stubborn things. There are few, if any, who are in the habit of taking their dram at stated times, once or twice in the day, but will find their thirst increasing, and will be anxiously waiting for the time to arrive. The hours will appear to roll tediously away. So soon as a person finds himself in this case, he should take warning. He is on very dangerous ground. His feet are beginning to slide; and unless he speedily fixes them on firm ground, he will slide down to perdition. Why is it that so many, who have always been esteemed sober men, become intemperate about the meridian of life? The answer is, that having been habitual drinkers, and nominally temperate, at that period of life their strength declining, they are able to bear less, and it requires more to produce the same degree of excitement. For these reasons, with the increasing thirst, every habitual drinker is in danger, in the decline of life, of becoming intemperate. A morning dram is utterly contrary to nature. After the system has been refreshed and invigorated by repose and sleep, there is less reason for exciting it by stimulating liquors, than at any other time of the day. Many are unwilling to be convinced that the habitual use of spirituous liquors, is at all dangerous, and indeed, seem to think them useful and necessary; that they are unnecessary, facts and the opinion of those best acquainted with the human system, abundantly testify; that they are dangerous, any person may know, by observing those families in which they have been so used. It is a rare case, if such families do not produce one or more drunkards. Let every man sit down and make out the calculation impartially from the families of his acquaintance. If parents wish to raise up temperate sons, let them banish from their house the habitual use of spirituous liquors. Were there no habitual use of ardent spirits, there would be very little intemperate use of them. No man becomes a drunkard at once. In the large majority of cases, it is believed that the thirst which leads to this miserable end, is created in families by the habitual use of ardent spirits.

3. By using spirits as a medicine. It is used as a preventive to disease, and in chronic complaints. Instead of being a preventive, it is the opinion, and founded on facts coming under their own observation, that it is calculated to produce disease, particularly fevers. The use of it, in any form, or on any occasion, as a preventive to disease, is found to be worse than useless. This is the opinion of eminent physicians, who have practised in the West Indies. The opinion of every physician, as to its medicinal virtues, is not to be relied upon. On this subject we should take the advice of wise and temperate physicians. It is not to be expected that a physician who is very fond of it, would advise against its use. They may also be mistaken in their judgment. A correct medical opinion on this point is to be obtained as on other subjects, by observation on matters of fact. I was once advised by two physicians to use the strongest kind of spirits freely, for a certain complaint. One of them I esteemed not only as a man of medical skill, but also of ex-

cellent moral character. I followed their advice at some extent, and am now fully convinced that it was much to my injury. Reasoning on this subject perfectly agrees with matters of fact. Though there exists much diversity of opinion, among medical men, as to the definition of fever; it is entirely obvious, that whatever excites the system, has a tendency to produce fever. It is recommended, both for cold and hot weather; but it is very absurd to think the same medicine suited to protect the system against two things that are directly opposite to each other. It is not absurd, however, to suppose it pernicious to both; and facts fully testify that it is. A person can endure greater heat and severer cold, without the aid of spirits, than he can without them. Spirituous liquors are essentially necessary for the health of those who are required to labor with their feet and legs in water; this also is a mistake. Whence arises the danger of sickness to those who are thus exposed? From too great a flow of blood to the head, while the circulation to the extremities is much impeded. Will the free use of spirituous liquors prevent or lessen the flow of blood to the head, and cause it to circulate to the extremities? No; it will increase the circulation to the head, but not to the extremities; hence, instead of lessening, it increases the liability to disease in such cases. In chronic complaints, it is as pernicious as to use it for a preventive of disease. For dropsies, rheumatisms, complaints in the stomach and liver, ardent spirits are frequently recommended and used; they may afford a temporary relief, but in the end, they will prove to be rank poison. Such complaints are usually generated by the same poison that is used to heal them. The reason why it is so much used and recommended in such cases, is laid hold of, as a pretense to gratify their thirst, while they persuade themselves to believe that they use it for medicine; and with this plea to lay conscience asleep, many become confirmed drunkards; and before they will open their eyes, they are too far gone to extricate themselves from the snare.

In temporary and occasional maladies, it may be useful as a medicine; but even in such cases as these, some as distinguished physicians as any in our country, say that other medicines may supply its place. Supposing it to possess some medicinal virtues, would it not be better to forego even these, than run the risk of inheriting all its evils; or if used, that it be used only on the recommendation of a wise and temperate physician. For one case where it restores health, it generates one hundred cases of disease; for one instance in which it saves life, it destroys a thousand.

4. The intoxicating bowl is frequently resorted to as an alleviation of trouble. When persons are distressed by the loss of friends, perplexed with a multiplicity of cares, or harassed by the wreck of property, to relieve the distresses of their mind, they betake themselves to the exhilarating draught. This is a most wretched remedy against such evils. It is placing the climax upon all the rest. The intoxicating bowl will not restore friends; it will not give energy and clearness of vision to a distracted mind; but many friends has it torn away; many fortunes has it ruined; many minds has it wrecked. It is of all expedients the very worst. Would it not be better for such to cast their cares upon the Lord, and look to him who is the strength of Jacob, to help them? Whom he blesses is blessed; whom he curses is cursed; and he is sure to curse the drunkard, and send him to that burning lake where he will not have even a drop of water to cool his tongue.

Pennsylvania Canal.—It is known that the Canal Commissioners of Pennsylvania failed to get a loan of money, to carry on their works. The Philadelphia Gazette, in reference to this subject says:

A combination of circumstances has shaken the confidence of capitalists. We hardly dare descend to particulars, but can mention in general terms, that there was a want of plan in commencing the work, a want of method in carrying it on, and a want of skill in devising the necessary ways and means. For the blunders that have been committed, not a few of the most active politicians of both parties are responsible. Hence their anxiety to screen their past conduct, and, when this is not practicable, to throw on each other the blame for faults for which they are equally accountable. The system will, however, be reformed in spite of them.

The Philadelphia Gazette of the 4th inst. says:—"A very large Stage Coach was drawn through the streets yesterday forenoon, by three horses abreast. It was calculated to carry between 20 and 30 inside passengers, three on a seat over the driver, and three aft over the baggage. The wheels were like those of the Chariot of Juggernaut. The body of the vehicle was handsomely painted, and bore upon the panel, the word 'Victory.'"

TODAS WATKINS.

This defrauder of the government, and peculator of the people's money, has finally been tried, before a petit jury. After a long and tedious trial, the case was committed to the Jury, and they retired. In about two hours they came into Court, and the Foreman read the following as their verdict: The Jurors in this case find him guilty of obtaining 750 dollars in his official capacity, and of applying the same to his own private use."

Mr. Swann—object to the verdict. Such a verdict cannot be received—it would have no legal effect whatever—it is a mere nullity.

Mr. Cox—We demand that the verdict be received and recorded—let its legal effect be tried afterwards.

Mr. Key—The verdict amounts to nothing; it is neither for the defendant nor against him. It is necessary to have a verdict on the indictment; and, as this is not such a one, it cannot be received.

Considerable discussion followed, and authorities were cited by the counsel on both sides, to sustain their respective views. Judge Tarleton inclined to the opinion that the verdict should be received and its effect settled afterwards.

Judge Morsell dissented from this course; if the Jury do not find a general verdict, and mean to find a special one, they must find it in the common form—he one they had brought in was of neither character.

Chief Justice Cranch informed the jury that their verdict was not sufficiently definite, and that they had better retire and consider again on the subject: the jury then retired and in about 15 minutes returned, and handed in the following verdict: "The jurors in the case of the United States against Tobias Watkins, find him guilty of obtaining 750 dollars in his official capacity, and of applying the same to his own private use; which verdict was received and recorded."

The Counsel for the defendant apprized the opposite Counsel that they should require judgment of acquittal. No proceeding, however, was now moved, and nothing further in the case was done to day.

MRS. ROYAL.—This notorious woman has been tried before a jury at Washington, on the indictment against her as a common scold and public nuisance. On the part of the prosecution ten witnesses were called, and eight in behalf of the woman. The examination and cross examination of these numerous witnesses occupied nearly five hours. Being at length finished, Mrs. Royall rose and made a short but pathetic address to the Jury, urging them to defend her against oppression, to prove themselves the protectors of personal rights and liberty; warning them against sanctioning a system of clerical domination, and persecution, which if not checked by the freedom of speech and of the press, and these defended by independent juries, would produce a state of things which would endanger the Judge on the bench, and even the President himself;—declaring that this system and this persecution, were part of a general scheme, of which the attempt to stop the mails on the Sabbath was another feature, &c. &c.

The Counsel on both sides submitted the argument, and the jury having retired a few minutes, returned with a verdict of "guilty as indicted."

Mr. Cox, for the defendant, moved an arrest of judgment.

The defendant then gave security in \$100 to appear to answer the judgment; and the Court adjourned at 5 o'clock.

The National Journal, in speaking on this trial, remarks: "The punishment of the culprit is a perplexing subject, for the lawyers seem to have ransacked the Maryland code in vain, to find some precedent, and among the negligences of Congress, may be enumerated the omission to enact some befitting penalty for a common scold. It is true, that the ducking stool in England has been the stool of repentance to many a scold, but there seems to be an awful consequence resulting from that punishment, since some authority has laid it down that it confers on the criminal the privilege of being a common scold forever afterwards with impunity. To Mrs. Royall one ducking would be a cheap consideration for this inestimable privilege.

Many of the respectable citizens who reside on Capitol Hill, appear to have been prodigiously annoyed by this gifted dame, whom Petruccio would have found harder to tame than Kate the Curst, and such an universal terror of her, except among the boys, infects that whole region, that man and woman, priest and layman, would rather make a circuit of a mile, than venture beneath her eastern window, which overlooks Jersey Avenue, and from which she edifices herself, probably with a view to the future edification of the world, by studying the weaknesses, and practising upon the fears of the neighborhood. "This is a pretty country to live in, said the indignant persecuted, as she heard the mandate for her incarceration in jail.

July 21st.—After the preliminary business before the Court yesterday disposed of, Mr. Swann rose to express his desire

to bring the matters connected with Dr. Watkins to a close, as rapidly as possible. He wished to know what could be done in reference to the verdict of Saturday, and whether the Court had come to a decision as to their judgment?

Judge Cranch said the verdict had not been considered by the Court as committed to them, until the Counsel should have decided what course to take relative to it. He asked Mr. Swann, if he intended to move an arrest of judgment, or to ask for judgment.

Mr. S. said he was not in a situation to take either course; but his only mode of procedure was to move, as he now did, for a *venire facias de novo*, and take a new trial.

Mr. Swann said the verdict which had been rendered was a nullity. But if the Court should be of opinion that the verdict includes every thing, it would be unnecessary to apply for a *venire*.

Judge Cranch quoted from L'Estrange, to show that a *venire* had never issued in a criminal case.

Mr. Key said this applied to capital cases only.

Judge Morsell said there was no doubt that the verdict was insufficient, and the only question was if a *venire* should issue.

After a little further conversation, it was agreed that the argument on the motion of Mr. Swann should be postponed until this morning, when the Counsel on both sides would be expected to be prepared.

Internal Improvements.—On Tuesday last, the Board for Internal Improvements met at Wilmington, according to appointment; when the Dredging Machine, Steam Engine, and all their appendages, with the hands lately employed by the State, and the articles of subsistence on hand, were transferred to Capt. Geo. Blaney, of the U. States Engineer Corps, who is ordered by Col. Gratiot, the Chief of the Corps, to attend to the removal of the remaining obstructions below Wilmington, and to render the navigation of the River good to the Inlet for vessels drawing 14 feet water.

Raleigh Register, 27th ult.

It is stated in the Philadelphia Press that the celebrated Rowland Stephenson [the swindler from England] has been, for some time, residing in Bristol (Pa.) It is rumored that he has completed the purchase of Dr. Shippen's very handsome establishment and farm in the vicinity of that borough.

A Natchez paper of June 11th says:—"Business is worse than dull. The merchants are 'not at home.' The lawyers, as they say in Kentucky, have gone into a state of reticacy. The doctors wear the face of solemnity, and are shaved by the square foot. In fact, we shall shortly require a pack of hounds to keep the rabbits and foxes from burrowing up Mainstreet."

Murder Justified.—The trial of Wickliff, who shot Mr. Benning, editor of the Kentucky Gazette, was concluded on the 4th inst., after occupying the Court four and a half days. The jury, after retiring about fifteen minutes, brought in a verdict of *not guilty*. A gentleman writes to his friend—"Alas, my anticipations have been more than realized—the murderer was cleared with shouting and clapping of hands!! I was credibly informed that a poor Irishman was sent to the Penitentiary for two years, from Nelson county, last winter, for little more than drawing blood with a knife in a fray. Now this I do not find fault with—I approve of the verdict which sent him there—for such is the law and a good law; but shall a rich man's son for less provoking circumstances, kill a worthy fellow citizen and escape punishment altogether?"

Cherokees.—It was stated some time since by the Milledgeville Journal, that the Cherokees were making preparations for emigrating, and that the whole of the Hicks family were going. The last Phoenix contains a communication from Wm. Hicks, sen'r. the brother of the late Head Chief, denying the statement in no very set terms.

The Providence American says—"The Legislature of Rhode Island adjourned on the 27th June, after a session of four working days six hours each. During that time they have passed about 50 acts of a public and private nature, tried several private petitions, investigated the concerns of a bank, elected nearly 200 civil and military officers, refused to reform the militia and the laws of suffrage, and left undone quite as much business as they have done. We should like to see any legislature in the country put against this for speed, to say nothing of bottom."

A whirlwind took up a stack of hay recently cut in one of the squares of Philadelphia, and scattered it about in the upper regions to the infinite alarm of the hay makers, who had no idea of the business being carried on so elevated a scale.

SALISBURY:

AUGUST 4, 1829.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

FOURTH OF JULY IN ASHEVILLE.

The anniversary of American Independence was celebrated in this place, in a spirit and manner worthy of the memorable occasion. The usual military exercises were performed in the morning, under the command of Capt. Jarret. At twelve o'clock, a procession was formed in front of Mr. Smith's tavern, under the direction of Col. Davidson, the Marshal of the day, and marched to the Court-House; where prayers were offered up, and an interesting address delivered, by the Rev. Doct. Chapman. At the conclusion of the religious exercises, the Declaration of Independence was read, by Jas. Cook, Esq. and a neat and pertinent Oration, impressively delivered, by Richard E. Fortune, Esq.

At 3 o'clock, one hundred gentlemen sat down to an excellent barbecue, furnished by Mr. Smith; at which David L. Swain, Esq. assisted by Col. John Patton, presided. The following were the standing toasts:

1. The day we celebrate; the proudest epoch in the history of time.
2. The memory of George Washington; The first in war, the first in peace, the first in the hearts of his countrymen.
3. The Union of the States.
4. The heroes of the revolution; Their bodies and their tombs may be crumbled into dust, but their memories are recorded upon the last and the brightest tablet of time, and with time only can fade away.
5. The Catholics of Ireland; The glory of Wellington is now acknowledged; he led them to victory; a statesman, he crowned them with freedom.
6. The State of North Carolina; Breathes there a soul so dead, Who never to himself hath said, This is my own, my native land.
7. The University; Intelligence is the life of liberty.
8. Party spirit, and sectional prejudices; may they be interred in the same grave, and none mourn over them but demagogues and fools.
9. The national debt; The long continuance of the "blessing," has rendered it burdensome; its early extinction will be the most desirable "reform."
10. The Army of the United States.
11. The Navy of the United States.
12. The memories of Thomas Jefferson and John Adams; A prodigy more signal than is recorded in Grecian or Roman fable, has identified their glory with that of the country, and rendered both eternal.
13. The fair sex; Our arms their protection, their arms our reward.

Many volunteer sentiments were offered; which, so far as recollected, are given below:

By Mr. Graham, of Rutherfordton; The Buncombe Turnpike Road; a satisfactory evidence of the value of Internal Improvement.

By Mr. Swain; Robert B. Vance; The last man who ever forgot his friend; there are those here who can never forget him.

By the Vice President; The President of the United States.

By Mr. Hall, of Rutherfordton; John Randolph, the watchful sentinel of his country's rights; He can only be forgotten when Kosciuszko shall cease to mingle her waters with the ocean.

By Mr. Dew, of Rutherfordton; The county of Macon, the second and fairest daughter of the county of Buncombe; a third still prettier awaits her christening by the next Legislature.

By Mr. Bennett; Charles Carroll of Carrollton.

By Mr. Fortune; William Gaston, the accomplished scholar, the able and distinguished jurist; North Carolina would be proud to see her native son elevated to the Presidential chair.

By Mr. Patton; The heroes of the revolution.

By Mr. Poor; short shoes and long corns to the enemies of freedom.

By Mr. Swain; The Orator and Reader of the day.

By Mr. Cook; John Marshall, present Chief Justice of the United States; the friend and biographer of Washington, the unrivaled jurist, the honest man.

Going to Law.—At the last term of the Suffolk county court, state of New-York, an important case was tried. The cause of action was the running over an old sheep, with a wagon, which caused its death. It was proven on the trial, that the running over was a pure accident, that the sheep was too poor and weak to get out of the way; that the plaintiff rated the animal 50 per cent. too high, asking one dollar, when the best judges valued it at only fifty cents. The force ended in one of the parties (no matter which) paying the cost of court, the other getting the mutton, and the lawyers (modest souls) putting up with the fleece? Well, the simpletons who will go to law for nothing, deserve to be fleeced. It is not in New-York alone, that we find the County Courts wholly taken up by contemptible, petty suits: the county court system in North Carolina is quite as bad as a mere farce.

W. C. is informed that she (for he, as the case may be) must adopt some other method of communicating with her "true love," than through the columns of our paper. A newspaper is the worst medium imaginable, for carrying on love matters.

Spain and Mexico.—The boasted Spanish expedition against Mexico, sailed from Havana on the 6th ult. 3500 troops accompanied the fleet. This is a real Quixotic concern: if the Mexicans are true to themselves, they won't let a mother's son of these Spaniards escape, after they land on Mexican soil: they ought all to be effectually "done up."

Gen. Carroll.—On the 4th July, Maj. Graham, secretary of the state of Tennessee, as representative of the state, presented to Maj. Gen. Wm. Carroll, late Governor of that state, a most splendid sword and belt, voted to him by the Legislature, in testimony of the public gratitude for his military services in the late war. The sword was made in Philadelphia, and is of the most exquisite and splendid workmanship. Gen. Carroll is a candidate for Governor of Tennessee, and we presume will easily be elected, since poor Houston's misfortune.

Cheraw.—During ten months, ending 1st July 1829, there were exported from the town of Cheraw, 17,892 bales of Cotton, 1,479 barrels Flour, 12,000 bushels Corn, besides a considerable quantity of cotton in store. 75 arrivals, and 101 departures of boats, during the same period. The Radical says the trade of Cheraw has increased during the last year. We should be glad if the Observer or Journal would give us some such statistical information as the above in relation to Fayetteville; for, in this part of the country, we feel much more concern for the flourishing trade and prosperity of that town, than for Cheraw.

It is mentioned in the northern papers, that there was snow at West Point, New-York, on the 3d July, and also in the interior of Maryland; and a hard frost at Wellsburg, Pennsylvania, on the 2d, which destroyed beans, cucumbers, &c. We had quite cold weather here, in June.

His Excellency Gov. Owen visited Wilmington on the 20th ult., for the purpose of inspecting and giving directions in relation to the Public Works on the Cape Fear River. He was received with every mark of distinguished regard by the citizens of that place; and was invited to, and partook of, a public dinner. Whenever our esteemed Governor goes, he receives the homage of the grateful respect of the people. It is with peculiar pride they revert to the circumstances attending his elevation to the Chief Magistracy of their state. The high distinction was unsought by him; the representatives of the people turned their eyes from the artifices of office-seekers, and with peculiar candor rested them on the estimable citizen who now stands at the helm of the Commonwealth, and whom, like Cincinnatus in the Republican days of Rome, they found employed in the peaceful pursuits of agriculture; and they invested him with the exalted power of presiding over their councils. The selection was as creditable to the patriotism and virtuous discrimination of those who conferred the office, as it was honorable and flattering to the thrice-worthy recipient of it. The piety, and moral influence of the character of Gov. Owen, is a sure guaranty of his official assiduity and integrity.

Some fishermen lately hauled up a Cod-fish on the banks of Newfoundland, which had six half dollars in its maw! A liberal discount.

Native Silk.—Mr. David Beard, of Guilford county, raised about 3000 silk worms this year, on the native red mulberry, which he thinks as good as the white kind. Part of his silk has been made into sewing thread; which he pronounces the best his family ever used. Mrs. C. Fisher, and Mrs. M. Locke, of Salisbury, have reared, this season, the former two or three thousand, the latter about fifteen hundred worms, on the common red mulberry. Part of their silk has been manufactured; it makes elegant sewing thread, and beautiful Domestic for clothing. We hope, and expect, the laudable enterprise of these ladies, will, another year, be more generally emulated than hitherto, by the matrons and maidens of this section of country.

Take a Newspaper.—A farmer in Ontario county, N. York, in good circumstances, lately received, in exchange for a part of his surplus crop, \$120 in bills on a broken bank, the failure of which was announced in the papers of his own county four days before he took the money; but he did not take any Newspaper, and thereby lost the \$120. Good enough for him. He went afterwards, however, and subscribed—look'd the stable door after the horse was stolen!

The Fayetteville Journal and Cheraw Radical are quarrelling about Messrs. Calhoun and Van Buren. Gentlemen, we beg of you to recollect the Spanish proverb, "Save me from my friend," and drop the subject. In all human probability one or the other (or possibly both) of these exalted individuals, will, in due time, controul the destinies of this mighty republic; and when the proper season arrives, their enemies will doubtless make mince-meat of their characters—it therefore becomes the duty of their friends to preserve their fair fame, instead of beginning this soon to tear their reputations to pieces.

"Art thou a spirit of health, or goblin damn'd?"
The best Ghost story we have for a long time seen, will be found on the outside of our paper this week. It will be seen that our neighbors in Edgefield, S. C. have been most grievously haunted for some time past, by a spirit—alias ghost. It is said there is a great sensation among the people of that part of the country on the subject; and that the neighboring inhabitants of Augusta, and contiguous parts of Georgia, are all agog about it, for fear the invisible spright will make its appearance among them; and much sleep, we presume, is lost in consequence. They might as well dismiss their fears, for we never yet heard of a ghost's hurting any body.

Shameful!—It is stated in the Tallahassee Floridian, that there is a kind of gambling grog lottery in that city: they play for tickets, such as this: "Due the bearer, one glass."

The Hon. Joseph Story, of Massachusetts, associate judge of the supreme court of the United States; and the Hon. William Wirt, now of Baltimore, late attorney general of the United States; have been nominated by their respective friends, to run for Vice President, on the ticket with Mr. Clay for President, at the next term. It is a waste of ink and paper to talk about Mr. Clay for President: such an event is about as unlikely as that these States will revert back to their former condition, as Colonies of Great Britain. And some people would as willingly see one calamity befall the nation as the other. The cunning Yankee, Judge Story, can see far enough into a mill-stone to discern this; and has authorized his friends to disclaim, through the newspapers, any desire that his name should be thus used. If Mr. Wirt wishes to save his reputation, he, too, had better come out with a disclaimer.

Fetters.—A Boston paper lectures Ezekiel Niles, of the Weekly Register, for writing, "Merry gathers strength to itself like a snow-ball increases its bulk in being rolled." The Boston man tells Ezekiel he should have used, instead of "like."

Even worse than the above: An inflated quill-driver, who numbers the weekly columns of a paper in this state, lately perpetrated the following sentence, in a long article on the "decency" of the press:

"This paragraph smells like it had been strained through the sweet-scented columns of Duff Green's Telegraph."

A tyro of twelve months' schooling, would have written as though in place of "like"—or in default, received the ferrule. We are puzzled which most to admire in this paragraph—the elegance of the diction, or the chasteness of the sentiment. Verily, there are those whose chance has put in possession of types and ink, who deserve lodgings in a penitentiary for committing man-slaughter on their mother tongue.

The Gold Mines.—The Charleston Courier must have received very erroneous information in relation to what it is pleased to term the gold mania in North Carolina, or it could never have done our people such palpable injustice, as to say that "business is neglected through the week, and even the Churches deserted on the Sabbath, to search for the corrupting treasure." We take upon ourselves to assert, that the industry of our citizens has not, in the main, been interrupted, nor our Churches deserted, by any inordinate thirst after gold. The quantum of labor bestowed, in agricultural pursuits, mechanic arts, &c. during the past and present seasons, has, we venture to say, been as great as at any former period; and the work done at the gold mines has been mostly so much added to the productive industry of the State. A goodly proportion of the labor in the mines, would not, but for them, have been bestowed in any useful way among us; so that a large part of the wages of the hands employed, and the product of their labor, is so much clear gain to the state. The vivifying influence of the gold found among us, is already felt, in the appreciation of our currency, in the new animation infused into most kinds of business, &c. &c. As to the "corrupting" tendency of the "treasure," the Courier is again egregiously in error. Public morals were perhaps never at a higher standard among us, than at this time. Without pretending to say what influence the gold mines may have had, either in promoting or retarding the growth of morality and religion in the community, we will state a fact, which must speak volumes in their favor: At the Capps Mine, under the superintendence of a member of the Company, Col. Abner P. Caldwell, not a drop of spirits has been used for many months: the number of hands employed, we believe, is upwards of fifty.

The editors of the National Intelligencer deny that any one is in treaty for the purchase of their newspaper establishment, as intimated in a late paragraph. They say they "do not mean to part with the Intelligencer, the sole reliance of their families for support, till death do them part."

The quantity of cotton purchased in Columbia, S. C. the present season, is stated by the Telescope to be upwards of 60,000 bales.

The Georgia Journal remarks that since the formation of temperance societies in that state, not less than 1000 families have wholly given up the use of ardent spirits, and 1000 more use but half the quantity which they did two years ago.

We make some further selections of Toasts drank on the late anniversary of Independence.

AT NASHVILLE, TENN.
By A. W. Goodrich; the Hickory Tree; tapp'd to die, but by the depth and strength of its roots, it has revived, and no mortal eye can now discover where the tap was.

AT MILFORD, MASS.
The President's Cabinet: famous for neither talking nor eating, but minding their own business; the nation is proud of such servants.
Removed Officers: their unmanly railing at being turned out of office, shows of itself how utterly unworthy they were to remain in.

AT BRATTLEBOROUGH, VERMONT.
The late Tariff: A glorious thing for New-England, for it has given out wool manufacturers an Irish hoist, which is "three pegs lower."

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The ship Britannia, at New-York from Liverpool, brings English papers to the 6th June. The Courier and Enquirer furnishes the following summary of news by this arrival:

There were rumors in London, that Mr. Haskisson was or would be invited to return to the ministry, but they are contradicted. Mr. Peel is to be raised to the peerage—it is uncertain whether he will remain in office or not. Mr. O'Connell has addressed a circular to the people of Clare, on the subject of the approaching election.

The Duke of Wellington is so thoroughly convinced, as it is said, the Russians cannot subjugate the Turks, that he thinks interference unnecessary. The report of disagreements between the Premier and the King, are still kept up, and believed. Parliament was to have broken up on or before the 18th June. The affairs of Portugal, and the disturbances and distress in the manufacturing districts of England had been before the House. It is rumored that an offer has been made to Lord Alton to join the cabinet. The latest German papers state that rumors going on between Lord Heynshausen and Count Nesselrode, respecting the blockade of the Dardanelles. The Russian answered, that in all steps that his Emperor has taken, he has nothing more at heart than to join the efforts of England and France to effect a durable peace in Europe, founded upon former treaties, and as far as is consistent with the honor and interest of his empire. Mysterious conferences are said to have been held in London between the Russian Ambassador and the Prince of Coburg—they are frequent and conducted with much secrecy. The views of Russia are ambitious, and self-aggrandizement is her paramount object.

All accounts in the German papers agree in stating, that although the Russians have opened the campaign with a formidable army, and with all the experience that the events of last year afforded them, there is little prospect they will carry into effect the intended operations of the present summer.

From the Theatre of war, we find nothing definite or of moment since our last dates—the reports are favorable to the Russian arms. It is said they have blockaded Smyrna.

It is said that the Greeks have taken the Castle of Rodolia, and Missolonghi was expected to surrender. The English naval force was collecting at Corfu, whither Sir P. Malcom was proceeding with the rest of his fleet.

M. de Samento had returned from Brazil; it is said he carried despatches of importance, which may prolong the residence of the young Queen in Europe.

Columbia.—Intelligence from Carthage, to the 28th June, received at New York, informs us that Bolivar is still in Quito. The war was continued, but nothing important had occurred since the date of the previous advices.

A new Tariff of Duties had been received from Bogota, and was made public at Carthage the day before the Athenian sailed.

Seditious papers had been picked up in Bogota, addressed to the soldiery, and designed to effect a revolution.

The French Envoy and the Duke of Montebello were still at the Capital.

The Liberator had ordered a contribution of \$500,000 to pay the troops in the army of the South. From \$60,000 to \$100,000 was the proportion which fell to Carthage:—Three thousand dollars were to be paid by one merchant. Gen. Santander had been removed to Porto Cabello, where he was to be confined in the fortress under the charge of Gen. Paez.

Portugal.—It is said in our late papers that a regency in the name of the young Queen of Portugal is to be established at the island of Terceira—that this is under the sanction of France and England, which governments have signed a convention on this subject. That amiable young gentleman Don Miguel is in a hopeful way now. N. Y. Courier.

Raleigh, July 23.—We learn that the Rev. George W. Freeman, late Rector of St. Peter's Church in Washington, has been invited to the Pastoral charge of Christ's Church in this City, and that he has accepted the call. It is expected that the new Episcopal Church will be ready for consecration in the course of six or eight weeks.

The editor of a Providence paper is troubled with cockroaches. He says:—"They are a terrible annoyance in a house—and if we can obtain a recipe for their destruction, we shall publish it for the good of the public." The "recipe" for killing a cockroach is not unlike that of Mrs. Glass for cooking a fish—first catch the cockroach, and then you may suffocate it with tobacco juice or Scotch snuff. Best Gaz.

Smuggling.—The editor of the Niagara Gleaner, in his last paper says that several seizures have recently been made by the Collector of Niagara. Whiskey appears to be the chief article attempted to be run into Canada. The editor adds that the temptation to smuggle on both sides is great, so much so, that an honest trader cannot live, "he must smuggle in self-defence."

Nashville, (Tenn.) 29th June.
The Right Rev. Bishop Ravenscroft of the Episcopal Church, arrived in this town from N. Carolina on Friday evening last. His object is to attend a Convention, to be held here to-morrow, for the purpose of adopting a constitution and canons for the regulation of the Episcopal Churches in Tennessee.

The Nashville papers of the 26th ult. bear strong testimony to the manner in which Judge McLean, late Post Master General, discharged his functions at the June session of the United States Circuit for that district. A man of real talents, from rectitude, and steadfast industry, acquits himself well in every station which he undertakes.

Princeton Theological Seminary.—From the seventeenth annual report of this institution, presented to the General Assembly at their late session, it appears the highest number of students in the seminary during the past year was 120, and that the number now in connection is 107. The report announces the endowment of a scholarship in the seminary by Roswell L. Colt, Esq. of Baltimore.

The Boston Gazette mentions an instance of recent occurrence in that city of a father's imprisoning his own daughter for debt. He was a baker, and had left bread with his child to sell; she paid him forty-two dollars, and was unable to settle for a balance due. The feeding father thrust her into prison.

A horse of 103 years of age is shown at Berlin. It belongs to a Polish merchant. This remarkable animal has been always fed upon sugar since it was 70 years old.

The Watertown (New York) Register of last week, in speaking of the late cold weather, says, Farmers were seen in their fields hoeing corn with great coats and mittens on! N. York Cour. 23d.

MARRIED.
In Montgomery county, on the 23d ultimo, by Lindsay F. Cagle, Esq. Mr. Starling McDaniel to Miss Margaret Moore. In the same county, on the 16th ult. by John Kendall, Esq. Mr. Charles Ritchie to Miss Margaret Castles.

THE MARKETS.

Salisbury Prices, August 1st.—Cotton 31 to 37 cents, corn 35 to 37, pork 3.50 to 4, but 7 to 10, flour 3.75 to 4 per barrel, wheat 50 to 60, Irish potatoes 40 to 50, sweet do. 40 to 50, brown sugar 12 to 15, coffee 15 to 22, salt 1.12 to 1.25, homespun cloth 18 to 30, whiskey 20 to 25, bacon 7 to 9.

Fayetteville, July 22.—Cotton 64 to 74, bacon 34 to 36, peach brandy 55 apple do 40 to 42, butter 10 to 15, corn 40 to 55, flaxseed 80, flour 4 to 54, lard 74, molasses 34 to 34, sugar 84 to 10, salt 75 to 80, tallow 8, wheat 82 to 90, whiskey 24 to 28, U. S. bank notes 14 a 14 per cent. premium, Cape Fare ditto, 14 a 2.

Baltimore, July 24.—Flour \$64 a 7 cotton 10 to 11, whiskey 24 to 25, bacon 9 to 11.

Charleston, July 20.—Cotton 74 to 94 cents, flour 7 a 74, whiskey 36 a 27, bacon 6 to 7, hams 8 a 9, best kind of bagging 20 to 22, salt 34 to 50, corn 42 a 46, coffee 11 to 15, N. Carolina bank bills 2 a 24 per cent. discount; Georgia, 14 ditto.

Camden, July 25.—Cotton 7 to 84, flour 44 to 5 out of the wagons, that from Camden mills 6 to 7; wheat \$1, corn 60 to 62, oats 22, salt 75, whiskey 28 to 35, bacon 7 to 8.

Wilmington, July 22.—Cotton 74 to 8, flax 10 to 13, flour 6.50 to 7.00, corn 60 to 60, cheese 7 to 8, apple brandy 33 to 35, tallow 8 to 9.

New York, July 21.—Cotton 84 to 104, flour 6.87 to 7, cotton bagging made of hemp 19 to 21, wheat 1.37 to 1.50, oak tann'd sole leather 20 to 25, hemlock do. 18 to 23, hams 9 to 10, salt 42 to 50, apple brandy 36 to 40, whiskey 24 to 24, leaf tobacco 3 to 5, yellow beeswax 23 to 24, N. Carolina bank bills 3 to 14 per cent. discount, South Carolina 1 to 14, Georgia 2 to 23, Virginia 1 per cent. do.

Newbern, July 25.—Cotton 7.25 to 7.50, flour 6.50 to 6.75, wheat 1.00 a \$1, bacon 5 to 6, salt 80 to 100, peach brandy 75, apple do. 40 a 45, whiskey 35.

Cheraw, July 22.—Cotton, 7 to 84, bacon 64 to 8, corn 50, flour 4 to 4.50, whiskey 25 to 28, peach brandy 45 to 50, apple do. 40 to 45, leaf tobacco 3, coffee 15 to 18, salt 74 to 75, tallow 8, molasses 45, beef 3.

Boston, July 19.—Cotton 10 to 114, flour 11, flour 7 to 7 1/2, corn 30 a 31, cheese 3 5, tallow 8 a 8 1/2.

Richmond, July 24.—Cotton 8 a 94, wheat 1.25, corn 45, bacon 7 to 74, brandy apple 42 a 45, whiskey 26 to 27.

Nashville, Tenn. July 18.—Cotton 7 a 8, flour 5 a 6 1/2 to 7, whiskey 25 to 37, tallow 8, N. Carolina bank bills 10 per cent. dis.

Cincinnati, Ohio, July 19.—Cotton 124, feathers 23 cents, flaxseed 37 to 40, flour 5.75 to 5.85, Kenhawa salt 50 cents, peach brandy 62, apple do. 37, whiskey 20, tallow 6 to 7, tobacco 3 to 7 cents per lb.

Baltimore Market.—Flour is extremely dull, and on the decline. We can hear of no sales of Howard street flour worthy of remark, and our quotation is merely nominal; indeed some dealers hold on in the hope of higher prices. The wagon price is generally considered to be \$5 a 5.12 1/2. Sales of city mills flour have been made at \$5.

Great Bargains!

THE subscriber's intention being to remove to the West, if possible in the spring, of the following Property for sale, upon reasonable terms, namely:

A House and Lot on Main street, adjoining G. W. Brown, formerly occupied by himself as a Store, and one among the best stands for business in Salisbury; together with various out-buildings, and a new and completely finished office, now occupied as a tailor's shop by Mr. Lowry.

Also, 350 acres Land, lying in the Forks of the York, nine miles from Salisbury, adjoining Fred'k. Ford, Zachariah MacAtee and others, on which are some improvements; and as for health, supposed to be equal to any Plantation in the county.

Also, 26 or 30 acres Land, lying on Crane Creek, three quarters of a mile from town, adjoining John C. Smith, Thomas Smith and others, on which there are ten or twelve acres Meadow Ground, of first quality.

Also a number of Stills and Tin Ware, for sale at his store in Salisbury.

In exchange for, or in payment of, the above property, notes of hand on solvent persons, or negro property, will be received.

Those who wish to buy, would do well to apply soon. EDWARD CRESS. Salisbury, Aug. 1st, 1829. 78

P. S. The remaining Stock of GOODS on hand in Concord, comprising a good assortment, belonging to the subscriber, will be sold off on low terms; and payments made easy to the purchaser, if the whole stock could be disposed at one sale. E. C.

BEES WAX.
ONE thousand pounds of the first quality of BEES WAX wanted; for which a liberal price will be given, in cash, at the Salisbury Medical and Drug Store. AUSTIN & BURNS. Salisbury, Aug. 4th, 1829. 78

Six Cents Reward.
JOSEPH SAMPOL, an apprentice bound to the subscriber, ran away on the 24th inst. the above reward will be given for his delivery to me in Lincoln: and all persons are cautioned against harboring him, under the penalty of the law. MARTIN ZIMMERMAN. July 27, 1829. 3180

Goods at Auction.
I WILL expose to Auction, the balance of the Stock of Goods of E. Altemong, on the 13th and 14th of August, 1829,—the day of the Election. R. H. ALEXANDER, Trustee. Salisbury, June 15th, 1829. 979.

New and Cheap GOODS.
THE subscriber has the pleasure of announcing to his friends and customers, and the public in general, that he is now receiving from Philadelphia and New York, AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF THE Cheapest and most Fashionable GOODS. he has ever had. Having been selected with great care, by himself, and bought for cash, he feels perfectly confident, that for like patterns and equal qualities, he cannot be undersold by any other House in the place.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. His assortment comprises almost every article usually kept in Stores. MICHAEL BROWN. Salisbury, July 6th, 1829. 3m80

Negroes Wanted.

WANTED to purchase, 25 or 30 NEGROES, for which a liberal price will be given, in cash. I can at all times be found, in Salisbury, at E. Altemong's Mansion Hotel. Any person wishing to sell, to whom it may be inconvenient to make application, can direct a few lines to me, at Salisbury, N. C. and they will be attended to. JOSIAH HITE. Salisbury, June 25d, 1829. 73

State of North Carolina, Mecklenburg county:
SUPERIOR court of Law, May term, 1829: Marion Tanner vs. John Tanner; petition for divorce. In this case, ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Raleigh Register and Western Carolinian for three months successively, that the defendant be and appear at the next superior court of law to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the court-house in Charlotte, on the sixth Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard ex parte. Witness, Samuel Henderson clerk of our said court, at office, the 7th Monday after the 4th in March, 1829. 3m86 SAMUEL HENDERSON, c. l. c.

State of North Carolina, Davidson county:
Corner of pleas and quarter sessions, May term, 1829. The Petition of John Murphy, Charles Murphy, a lunatic, who petitions by his next friend John Murphy, John Tomlinson and his wife Anna, Levin Gordon and his wife Betsey; vs. Stephen Murphy, John Ball and his wife Deborah, Charles Gillian and his wife Dulanar, Stephen Stuart and his wife Rebecca, and Joseph Murphy, also against said Stephen Stuart as surviving Executor of Daniel Murphy, dec'd, and against said Stephen Stuart and Joseph Murphy as administrators of Hannah Murphy, dec'd: Petition for Distribution. In this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Stephen Murphy, John Ball and his wife Deborah, Charles Gillian and his wife Dulanar, live beyond the limits of this State; it is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian, that the said Stephen Murphy, John Ball and Deborah his wife, Charles Gillian and Dulanar his wife, be, and appear before the justices of our court of pleas and quarter sessions, to be held for the county of Davidson, at the court-house in Lexington, on the 2d Monday in August next, then and there to plead or answer to said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them. Witness, David Mock, clerk of our said court, at office, the 2d Monday of May, 1829. 6m73 D. MOCK, C. C. C.

SHERIFF'S DEEDS.
FOR land sold by order of writs of venditioni exponas, for sale at this office.

Watches, Jewelry, &c.



THE subscriber has just returned from the North, with as good an assortment of
**Jewelry,
Watches,
Silver-Ware, &c.**
as was ever offered for sale in this place; his Jewelry is of the latest importations, and the most fashionable and elegant kinds to be had in any of the Northern Cities: elegant Gold and Silver Watches; plain Do. &c. &c. And in a few days, he will receive a very elegant assortment of *Military Goods*. Also, all kinds of *Silver-Ware*, kept constantly on hand, or made to order on short notice. All of which will be sold lower than such goods were ever disposed of before in this place.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine these goods, which cannot fail of pleasing those who wish to buy.

All kinds of *Watches Repaired*, and warranted to keep time: the shop is two doors below the court-house, on Main-street. **ROBT. WYNNE.**
Salisbury, March 30, 1829.

N. B. I have recently employed an excellent workman, who will in future be constantly in my Shop; so that those disposed to patronize me, in my line of business, need be under no apprehension, in consequence of my occasional absence.
R. WYNNE.

MONEY WANTED.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber, by note, or otherwise, are hereby notified to call immediately and make payment. This notice will apply more particularly, to all those who do not live in the immediate neighborhood of Salisbury. **ROBERT WYNNE.**
March 30th, 1829.

Navy Beef and Pork for 1830.

Navy Commissioners' Office.

SEALED Proposals will be received at this office until the first of September next, for the supply of 3000 bbls. Navy Beef, and 2400 bbls. Navy Pork, for the use of the United States Naval Service, 1000 bbls. of Beef, and 800 bbls. of Pork, to be delivered at each of the United States Navy Yards, Charlestown, Massachusetts; Brooklyn, New York; and Norfolk, Virginia; and the whole quantity must be delivered at each and every Navy Yard by the first of April, 1830. The whole quantity of the said Beef and Pork must be of the best quality. The Beef must be packed from well-fatted cattle, weighing not less than 480 pounds in the quarter, or 800 pounds on the hoof; all the legs, leg-ends, odds, cheeks, skins, and the neck of animal, must be wholly excluded from the barrel, and the remainder of the carcass must be cut into pieces of ten pounds each as near as may be, so that 20 pieces will make a barrel of 200 pounds net weight Navy Beef.

The Pork must be corn-fed and well-fatted, all the skulls, feet, and hind legs entire, must be wholly excluded from the barrel, and the remainder of the Hog must be cut into pieces of eight pounds each as near as may be, so that twenty-five pieces, not more than three of which shall be shoulders, will make a barrel of 200 pounds net weight of Navy Pork.

The whole quantity of the said Beef and Pork must be perfectly salted in the first instance with, and afterwards packed with a sufficient quantity of Turky Island, Isle of May, or St. Ubes Salt, and no other, to insure its preservation, with five ounces of pure Saltpetre to each and every barrel. The barrels in which the said Beef and Pork is to be packed must be made of ash, free from sap, with one hoop on each chine, and otherwise fully and substantially hooped; and each barrel must be branded on its head "Navy Beef," or "Navy Pork," with the contractor's name and the year when packed.

All the said Beef and Pork, on delivery at the respective Navy Yards must be subjected to the test and inspection of some sworn Inspector of the State within which it is to be delivered, who shall be selected by the Commandant of the Yard at the place of delivery, without any charge to the United States therefor; and, when inspected in said manner, the contractor must put the barrels in road shipping order: or the Beef and Pork will not be received.

Bidders are required to state their prices separately for the Beef and for the Pork, and if they offer to furnish at more than one Yard, then separately for each Yard. They are also required to give their names, their residences, and the names and residence of their sureties, minutely, and must transmit their bids sealed, and endorsed "Offer to furnish 'Navy Beef' or 'Navy Pork' for the year 1830."

The Commissioners of the Navy are at liberty to take the offers of a bidder for any one Yard, or in greater proportions, if such bids be the lowest.

Any bid not made in conformity to this advertisement, or not received within the limited time, will not be opened.

The parts of the animal to be excluded from the barrel will be particularly described in drawings which will form part of the contracts. Persons desiring information upon the subject with an intention to bid, may obtain it by seasonal application to the Board.

June 19

State of North-Carolina, Mecklenburg county:

SUPERIOR Court of Law, May term, 1829: **Berry Steward vs. Harriet Steward**; petition for divorce. In this case, Ordered by the court, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian and Yaddin and Carolina Journal successively, that the defendant be and appear at the next superior court to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 6th Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard ex parte. Witness Saml. Henderson, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 7th Monday after the 4th in March, 1829.
3m183 SAML. HENDERSON, c. m. s. c.

State of North-Carolina, Mecklenburg county:

SUPERIOR Court of Law, May term, 1829: **Robert Bigham vs. Mary Bigham**; petition for divorce. Ordered by court, that publication be made for three months successively in the Western Carolinian and Raleigh Star, that the defendant be and appear at the next superior court of law to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the court-house in Charlotte, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard ex parte. Witness Saml. Henderson, Clerk of said Court, at office, the 7th Monday after the 4th in March, 1829. 3m183 SAM. HENDERSON, c. m. s. c.

POETRY.

"I, too, have drunk the baptismal stream
Which flows through every airy bow;
I have seen the soft exhalation
Of ether, and felt its magic power."

ODE.

Shades of the mighty! shrin'd in story,
Columbia's hosts of warlike days;
Your names of awe, your deeds of glory,
Might wake admiring worlds to praise.
Shall freedom's sons, in slumber lying,
Unmindful of their lineage brave,
Forget the hand outstretched to save,
When peace and liberty lay dying?
Then praise the deathless sires,
Who fought, our lands to save;
Swell high, swell high, o'er freedom's realms,
The honors of the brave.

Fair liberty! thy sun is shining
O'er none but this our favored land:
Why should we wail, and wail repining
Beneath the scourge of slavery's hand?
Too long, the chains of tyrants bearing,
Earth's bleeding realms for mercy cry:
Rise! rise ye lands, to arms, or die,
For Freedom is the prize of daring.
Then praise the deathless sires,
Who fought our land to save;
Swell high, swell high, o'er freedom's realms,
The honors of the brave!

AMERICAN SKETCHES.

Irving, the author of the Sketch Book, has beautifully compared the endearments and consolations of the other sex, in times of adversity and grief, to the vine binding its caressing tendrils round the Oak. The beautiful thought Mr. Thomas C. Upham, (of New Hampshire,) gives in verse in the following stanzas.

When from the cloud the thunder's driven
And hurled upon the mountain Oak,
Its tall, majestic trunk, has riven,
And all its towering branches broke;
Around that trunk, around those arms,
The tender vine caressing clings,
And, wreathing there its softest charms,
New life and strength and beauty brings.
And when the thunderbolt of war,
Has marked the sons of mortal birth,
And smiting at our side, the blow
Has riven and broke us to the earth;
Then woman's love, a vine more dear,
And fondly wreathes its charms around,
To soothe each pang, to dry each tear,
And kindly bind up every wound.

Cellars and granaries in vain we fill
With all the bounteous summer's store,
If the mind thirst and hunger still:
The poor rich man's emphatically poor,
Slaves to the things we too much prize,
We masters grow of all that we despise.

Cowley.

MISCELLANY.

FROM THE EDGEFIELD (S. CAROLINA) PAPER.

THE EDGEFIELD GHOST.

The following statement of facts in relation to a matter which has produced much inquiry and speculation in this District, may be depended upon by the public, as having been carefully composed by a gentleman of piety and of strong and well cultivated mind. We are not disposed to believe that a breach has been made in the laws of nature, without any useful purpose, but we have not heard any satisfactory explanation of the circumstances upon rational principles:

MESSRS. EDITORS: As public curiosity has been greatly excited and many tales more or less true, have gone out, concerning the mysterious and invisible being, that has been heard at Mr. Isaac Burnett's in this district for some time, it seems proper that the public should be in possession of the facts relating to this extraordinary circumstance. The voice was first heard in October last, imitating various noises, such as that of a spinning wheel, reed, ducks, hens, &c. It was heard by Mr. Burnett about twenty yards from the house, which led him to suppose it was one of his neighbors' children, hiding in the weeds and trying to frighten his children. It was afterwards heard in the loft of the house, and Mr. B. supposing it to be a bird, sent a boy up to drive it out, but nothing could be seen. It thus continued to perplex the minds of the family for some time, until, at length, one of the children said he believed the thing could talk, and commenced asking questions, which it answered by whistling, pretty much like a parrot. This circumstance getting out, many persons came to hear it. Mr. John Shepherd, a pious and worthy citizen, who lives in the neighborhood, conversed with it in presence of a number of witnesses. To ascertain the extent of its knowledge, he asked it various questions about most persons in the neighborhood, and their circumstances; which it answered correctly. It told his name and the number of children he had, also the names of most of the persons present. He asked what it came there for. It replied, "Because it had no other place to go to." It was asked if it came to do the family any harm, it said no, it loved the family. It was asked, finally, if it loved Jesus Christ, to which it made no reply, nor answered any more questions which Mr. Shepherd asked. The evening after, it answered others, but would not answer him. For the first three months it was heard only once a month, but afterwards much oftener. It has been heard at various times, both in the day and at night, but more frequently in the day. Search has been frequently made by the family and others, but nothing could be found, and the voice could proceed. There is no place of concealment about the house. It is a small house with but one room, and a loft of boards left across the fire, and a piazza on one side. The house is not underground, so that you can see from one end to the other, underneath. For some time it appeared generally to proceed from the farther end of the house, opposite the fire-place and the upper part or loft. If any one except the children, would go to that end of the house, while it was talking, or if any one would stand round ever so softly to that end on the outside of the house, when it was dark, and whilst others talked to it, it would instantly stop, and when they returned, it would commence again. This experiment was tried one evening when a number of persons were there, so that both the house and piazza were full. Some one from the piazza, without the knowledge of those in the house, who were talking to it, went round on the outside to see if they could discover any one, when it instantly stopped. It has been known to whistle almost any tune, either sacred or profane, which any one tells it. Mr. and Mrs. Burnett appear to be simple hearted, upright and amiable persons, serious in their dispositions,

and as far from encouraging any trick to make sport as any one. No one in the neighborhood, who knows them, believes that they know any thing about the matter. They have evidently been much disturbed and alarmed on account of it, but having so far experienced no harm from it, they have resolutely maintained their ground. It manifests a great partiality for a little daughter of the family, who is about eleven years of age. This so alarms her that she generally gets sick whenever she talks to it, and she has been known to quit the house precipitately when she has heard it alone in the house. Not long since, however, she quoted to it a passage of scripture, which a pious friend pointed out and advised her to memorize for that purpose; (Tim. i. xv.) and it bade her hold her jaw, but she persisted in quoting the passage until it hushed, and has not spoken to her since. Since so many persons went to hear it, it has become very shy and seldom heard when many persons are about, or when any person is in the house except the smaller children. They have never been able to ascertain who, or what it is, or object of its visit. It has told its name repeatedly, but cannot be understood. It will answer no serious or religious questions. When asked whether it was a man or a woman, it said it was the foolishest question it ever heard, and appeared to laugh.

The Rev. Mr. Hodges visited the family several times, and held meeting, at their request, without hearing any thing. However, on the 29th May, Mr. A. being in the neighborhood, and calling at the house of Mrs. N. informed Mr. Hodges, she had just been to Mr. Burnett's and heard the voice—Mr. H. immediately rode over in company with Mr. John Shepherd. Mr. S. went up to the house first to get the children in the house to talk to it, and after it commenced, upon a signal given, Mr. H. went up to the house and seated himself in the piazza.

A little boy eight or nine years of age, stood just inside of the door to ask any questions which were suggested to him by the company. It imitated various noises in a whistle, such as the crowing of a cock, clucking of a hen, noise of a partridge, &c. and answered a variety of simple questions. There were but few answers that Mr. H. could understand, but when interpreted by the family, who were more accustomed to hear it, he could then trace out some resemblance. Some words, however, were pronounced very plain, such as kitten, yes, no, spouse-quill, &c. The family say that it generally spoke more distinctly and could be much better understood than on this occasion. Mr. Shepherd says the same. It was understood, however, to say it knew Mr. H.—pronounced his name tolerably distinctly, said it got acquainted with him there, and that it did not like him. When Mr. H. spoke, and said, "I have come to drive you away," it was understood to reply, "Do if you dare." During the conversation with it, which lasted about an hour, no person was present, except Mr. Burnett's wife, Mr. Shepherd and Mr. Hodges with the small children. The oldest was the little girl. No one was in the inside of the house except the little boy who asked the questions. The reason why he was put there to ask questions, was because for some time it had ceased to speak to any but the children. There were also in the kitchen, about twenty paces distant, a negro woman, and an idiot girl, spinning and weaving, who could not have heard what passed in the house. The two older sons were absent, at work on the farm. Mr. S. and Mr. H. after the conversation ended, examined the house and found nothing. During the time of the conversation it was asked to sing a song; it said it did not know any. Mr. H. whistled a sacred tune, but it said that would not do. It then whistled Yankee Doodle very distinctly. When Mr. H. first heard of the circumstance he very naturally was led to suspect that it proceeded from some one in the neighborhood, or family, who possessed the art of ventriloquism. But against that opinion lie the following objections, viz:

1st. It is certain that it is no one not of the family, as no such person has been seen thereabouts at the times when it was heard, and no person could be there always without being seen, especially in the day time.

2d. Mr. Burnett and wife, whose word will be taken by all who know them, state no one individual of the family, who could possibly be suspected of such a thing, is always present at such times. They state positively, it has been heard when the negro woman (the only servant about the house) was in the field at work. It has been heard when the two older sons, who are nearly grown, were absent, as was the fact when Mr. H. heard when all the other children were at school, except two youngest, one of which is about three years old, the other an infant. The idiot girl has not the intelligence which this invisible being manifests, according to the testimony of all who heard it. Furthermore, even supposing any of the children possessed this faculty, and had the disposition to carry on the deception, for so long a time, to the disquietude and distress of the family, is it a rational supposition, that this could be done without being suspected by the parents? Or would not the individual be disposed to try its pranks at school, or among other children, to frighten them, as well as at home?

There is another circumstance which contradicts this supposition. About two months ago, Mr. Burnett, at the suggestion of some one, put a testament in the place whence the voice seemed to proceed. It instantly left the place, came down into the house, and said it was going away. They asked it why it was going away. It replied, it was obliged to go, it could stay there no longer, and bade them farewell. It was then absent about two weeks, during which time it was heard at Mr. Rogers', Mr. Dicks', and Mr. Nickoll's, in the same neighborhood, as they believe. They had heard it at Burnett's, and believed it to be the same, but did not converse with it. When it returned, it was asked, and said it had been to those places. None of Mr. Burnett's family were at those places, when it was heard. Since its return it has occupied no particular part of the house, but is heard in various parts. It is now seldom heard, and Mr. B. does not allow the children to talk to it—they do not pay much attention to it. These are the most material circumstances connected with this strange affair, for the confirmation of which, and for further information, the public is referred to Mr. J. Shepherd, Dr. E. Andrews, and Mr. G. Slappy, who live in the neighborhood, and who have all heard it. Mr. Burnett lives about 12 miles below Cambridge, and about three miles west of the road leading to Hamburg, near Mr. Wiley Berry's.

The Massachusetts Spy informs us that the Solar Microscope reveals to the beholder the secrets of the invisible world. If an honest Irishman had said so, it would have been ascribed to the potato bump.

OF THE HORSE AND OX.

By President Madison.

I cannot but consider it as an error in our husbandry, that oxen are too little used in place of horses.

Every fair comparison of the expense of the two animals, favors a preference of the ox. But, the circumstance particularly recommending him, is that he can be supported when at work on grass and hay; whilst the horse requires grain, and much of it; and the grain generally given him is Indian corn, the crop which requires most labour, and greatly exhausts the land.

From the best estimate I have been enabled to form, more than one half of the corn crop is consumed by horses, including the unground ones; and not less than one half by other than pleasure horses. By getting free from this consumption, one half the labor and of the wear of the land would be saved, or rather more than one half; for on most farms, one half of the crop of corn grows on not more than two fifths and sometimes a smaller portion of the cultivated fields; and the more fertile fields would of course be retained for cultivation. Every one can figure to himself the ease and convenience of a revolution which would so much reduce the extent of his corn fields; and substitute for the labor bestowed on them the more easy task of providing pasturage and hay.

Scarcity of Husbands!—At Mount-trath Petty Sessions last week, a smart lively dmsel came forward to bear witness in a case of rioting, but when she took the oath she declined to swear, in regard of her being in a certain condition. "Are you married my girl?" said one in authority.—"Yes, please your worship." "And who is your husband?" "Tom Bergin, Sir." "So I thought, and I shall endeavor to have that gentleman sent over the water for polygamy. He is married to half a dozen women besides?" "Oh, yes," said the lady, smiling, "they say he has enough of us." "What is more extraordinary," said the magistrate, "I hear that you were aware of the fact, before the knot was tied. How could you be such a fool?" "Why then, indeed," said she, with a simper, "it is not so easy to get a man at all, Sir!"

Everlasting Potato.—The root is ever ready to afford a supply of early potatoes, from one end of the year to the other: they are left undisturbed, except when a dish is wanted; they are not deeply imbedded, but soon discovered on stirring the surface mould: The flower seems somewhat different from that of the common potato. They should be planted about the latter end of May, if planted sooner they come in too early.—Before frost sets in, the bed is covered with a litter, as a protection from its influence. They are taken up at Christmas as fine new potatoes, and are either suffered to remain undisturbed, or perhaps, what is still better, the potatoes are completely forked up as they are wanted, and the smallest being separated, are set apart for seed, under a heap or hillock, to be replanted towards the close of the succeeding May. The smallest sprigs of this plant will grow.

Mechanics, &c.—Col. Knapp delivered an address before the Societies of Mechanics and Traders in New York on the 4th inst. in which he calculated that there are 480,000 mechanics and manufacturers in the United States, or one to every 25 persons. He estimated the number of lawyers at 9,000, or one to every 1333 persons; the physicians at 12,000, or one to every 1000 persons; the clergyman, including all itinerant as well as settled preachers, at 7,000 or one to every 1700 persons; the teachers of elementary knowledge, who devote their whole time to instruction, at 36,000, besides many who devote several months in the year to the labors of instruction. Col. K. speaking of the instruction of youth, says: "It is of great importance that the seeds of knowledge sown in the youthful mind should be good, and that whatever springs up should be properly directed. 'Just as the twig is bent the tree's inclined' is an old adage, but a good one, and should not be forgotten."

Extravagance.—The London Quarterly Review says.—The prosperity of the last thirty years has caused the most extravagant notions and pretensions. The whole community have

departed from the simplicity, frugality and frugality of their fathers, and indulged in notions respecting dress, houses, furniture, living, education, &c. which no wealth can support. Many are beginning to correct the evil, but the upper classes are even now a great deal too lofty. As it is hopeless for them to think of raising their fortune to their ideas, they should bring down their ideas to the level of their fortune. This is a duty which parents should practise themselves, and inculcate on their offspring. Such a change will increase happiness without impairing reputation. [This is excellent advice, and necessary in the United States as well as in England.]

Foul and musty Casks.—It is a fact that butter tubs, which have become foul by use, can be easily cleansed by filling them with any kind of meal or bran and water, and permitted to stand till fermentation takes place—casks which have from any cause become filthy, may be cleansed in this way. And inasmuch as this mixture, after having performed this operation, becomes more suitable food for swine, than before, there is no expense attending it.

The rate of interest, in the year 1255, the fortieth year of Henry the Third, was fifty per cent. per annum, which was the highest rate ever known in England. The first Act of Parliament for regulating the interest of money lent in this kingdom, was passed in the year 1545, the sixth of Henry the Eighth, by which it was fixed at ten per cent.

The word "*cockney*" is the appellation of those cits of London who were never out of the sound of St. Paul's clock, or Bow bell. Its origin has been thus explained:—A Londoner taking his son on a first excursion from home, the lad happened to hear a horse neigh, a sound quite new to him, and hastily exclaimed, "How that horse barks, daddy!" "Barks, you booby!" (replied his father) "neighs, you mean!" A few steps further, hearing a cock crow, he cried out, "Hark, daddy! hear that cock neigh." Hence the term *cockney*.

Useful for Gardeners.—The ravages of the yellow striped bug on cucumbers and melons may be effectually prevented by sifting charcoal dust over the plants. If repeated two or three times, the plants will be entirely secure from annoyance. There is in charcoal some property which is so extremely obnoxious to these troublesome insects, that they fly from it the instant it is applied.

Removals from Office.—A brother editor in Ohio has been "punished" by having a post office appointment taken from him, and he announces it thus good humoredly:

Mrs. Catharine Ann Canfield has been appointed Post-master at New Philadelphia, in place of James Patrick, removed. We thank the Post-master General for putting us off so handsomely. While many of our brethren of the letter bags have been hauled out of office, and compelled to surrender their papers, maps, and mail keys, to surly looking fellows of opposite politics, we politely step aside to make way for a lady. Here there were no sour looks between the officer turned out, and the officer put in. While in other places, the newly appointed Post-master has entered the office of his predecessor, insultingly exclaiming, "Give me up your keys and letters instantly—it is our time to rule now—and has been indignantly replied to in such words as 'there they are, and be d—d to you!'—our case has been entirely different. A pretty young widow enters the office with a polite courtesy: 'Sir, I am appointed Post-master, and will accept it.' I rejoice to hear it, madam, and am ready to deliver you the papers.' 'Does that finely colored map belong to the office, Sir?' 'Yes, Madam, it belongs to the office.' 'I am glad of that, Sir—I will put it in my hall.' 'It will look much better there, madam, than in my cabin.' 'You can let me have the map and papers at any time.' 'Certainly, madam, with any instructions you may require.' A nod without a smile, seemed to say, your services are not wanted: I have a deputy! But the treaty of surrender, on the whole, was more agreeable than a similar one in a neighboring town. In fine, we think this mode of removals must have been adopted as a mark of regard, for the respect we had shown, during the late election, to female character. Our forbearance on that subject has had its due weight at the Federal city. How the appointment of a lady will sit with the People, we are unable to judge.

The gross slander in the National Journal, which has been eagerly copied into the opposition papers, alleging that Maj. W. B. Lewis, 2d Auditor of the Treasury, was a public defaulter, &c. is promptly and triumphantly refuted in the Washington Telegraph. At this late hour we are unable to transfer to our columns this convincing denial of a charge which seems to have been the offspring of the most wanton malice—but it shall appear tomorrow.